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HISTORY

The California State Lands Commission (Commission) was created by the California Legislature in 1938 as an independent body, composed of three members—the Lieutenant Governor and State Controller, both statewide elected officials, and the Director of Finance, an appointee of the Governor. The Commission was given the authority and responsibility to manage and protect the important natural and cultural resources on public lands within the state and the public's rights to access these lands. The public lands under the Commission's jurisdiction are of two distinct types—sovereign and school lands. Sovereign lands encompass approximately 4 million acres. These lands include the beds of California's naturally navigable rivers, lakes and streams, as well as the state's tide and submerged lands along the state's more than 1,100 miles of coastline, extending from the shoreline out to three miles offshore. In short, the Commission's jurisdiction extends to more than 120 rivers and sloughs, 40 lakes and the state's coastal waters.

School lands are what remain of the nearly 5.5 million acres throughout the state originally granted to California by the Congress in 1853 to benefit public education. The state retains surface and mineral ownership of approximately 462,830 acres of these school lands and retains the mineral rights to an additional 790,000 acres. Today, revenues generated from school lands benefit California's retired teachers.

The Commission is supported by a staff of more than 200, including specialists in mineral resources, land management, boundary determination, structural engineering, natural sciences, safety management, marine terminal operations and oil spill prevention.

MISSION STATEMENT

The California State Lands Commission serves the people of California by providing stewardship of the lands, waterways, and resources entrusted to its care through economic development, protection, preservation, and restoration.

VISION STATEMENT

The California State Lands Commission works as a team to set the standard for excellence in public land management and resource protection to ensure the future quality of the environment and balanced use of the lands and resources entrusted to its care.



THE MARINE FACILITIES DIVISION

The 1989 EXXON VALDEZ and the 1990 AMERICAN TRADER crude oil spills led to the development, and passage of the Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act of 1990 (Act), Division 7.8 of the Public Resources Code. The Act expanded the California State Lands Commission's (CSLC) pollution prevention responsibilities and gave authority for the activities of the Marine Facilities Division (MFD). Previously, the Commission only had jurisdiction over marine oil facilities located on



Photo courtesy of Tom Paiva Photography.

State-owned leased lands, which included all production facilities offshore and 20 of the nearly 80 marine oil terminals.

P L A N N I N G: The Planning Branch, as mandated by the Public Resources Code 8755 and 8756, establishes standards and regulations for Marine Oil Terminals by setting inspec-



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tion/audit benchmarks and revises oil spill prevention guidelines. They also conduct public hearings on rulemaking; process petitions for alternatives to the California Code of Regulations and provide guidance on oil spill prevention. Planning Staff research oil spill options for "Best Achievable Technology" by reviewing International Conventions and Federal regulations to ensure California remains a leader in protection, public health, safety and the environment. Thus, leadership is achieved by incorporating standards through regulations.

OPERATIONS: MFD monitors marine oil transfer operations within California from its Northern (Hercules) and Southern (Long Beach) field offices, seven days a week. MFD personnel also conduct annual inspections of all marine oil terminals, assessing operational procedures, personnel training, terminal structures, and piping. Marine Safety Specialists also monitor the Division's Marine Invasive Species Program (MISP) by verifying shipboard compliance with vessel ballast water management plans.



Photo courtesy of Tom Paiva Photography.



CSLC-MFD and Marine Terminal staff.

ENGINEERING: The Engineering Branch has developed the Marine Oil Terminal Engineering and Maintenance Standards (MOTEMS); Title 24, Chapter 31F; California Building Standards, which ensures compliance. This comprehensive Code establishes minimum engineering, inspection and maintenance criteria for onshore marine

oil terminals. It was developed to bring California marine oil

terminals up to California Building Codes, thereby preventing oil spills, protecting the public health, safety and the environment. MOTEMS requires that all marine oil terminals perform periodic audits and inspections of the structures including; seismic, geotechnical, mooring, berthing, fire protection, piping/pipeline, mechanical, electrical and



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corrosion evaluations. Engineering staff also study and address developing issues such as risk from tsunamis and sea level rise. General engineering services are also provided to the State Lands Commission.

ENVIRONMENTAL

R E V I E W: MFD personnel review proposed research and monitoring projects, lease applications, and subsequent



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Environmental Impact Reports related to public lands. Staff oversee project compliance with appropriate Local, State, & Federal regulations.

MARINE INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT:

In 1999, with the passage of the Ballast Water Management for Control of Nonindigenous Species Act (Chapter 849, statutes of 1999), the Ma-



Photo by Chris Scianni, CSLC.

rine Facilities Division authority was expanded to include the management of nonindigenous species from ships. In 2003, the Marine Invasive Species Act (MISA) (Chapter 491, statutes of 2003) gave the Division new responsibilities, including regulatory authority over vessel ballast water discharges and regulating the bio-



Photo by Chris Brown, CSLC.

fouling of ships calling at California ports. The Commission utilizes a comprehensive approach that includes: ballast water and vessel biofouling tracking, compliance, and enforcement. Staff also provides outreach to the public, legislators, and maritime industry. The Environmental staff work with the maritime industry, scientific community, Local, State, Federal and International regulatory agencies. MFD has taken a leadership role in international environmental management.





Photo courtesy of Ian Davidson, Smithsonian Environmental Research Center.

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P A R T N E R S H I P S: MFD Field Offices conduct Customer Service Meetings to address pollution prevention issues. MFD works closely with the U.S. Coast Guard, California State Fire Marshal, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and other Lo-

cal, State and Federal agencies. MFD organizes the biennial – "Prevention First" – An Onshore & Offshore Pollution Prevention Symposium and Technology Exhibition a forum for discussion of; pollution prevention, marine terminal operations, pipeline safety, environmental management (Marine Invasive Species) including existing and emerging issues and technology, marine facility engineering, and marine oil terminal security.



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